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NAGAL 30 STOARTERA TUBTAG

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(54) FLAT DISPLAY PANEL

(57)Abstract:

PROBLEM TO BE SOLVED: To reduce a drive voltage and suppress aging deterioration by forming a discharge protective layer with a magnesium oxide layer and an island-like diamond formed on it, or forming the discharge protective layer with the magnesium oxide layer and a diamond-like carbon(DLC) layer formed on it.

SOLUTION: A discharge protective layer made of an island-like diamond or the like is provided to insulate and protect a discharge electrode from a discharge space. A magnesium oxide layer is laminated on a substrate, then an island-like diamond or a DLC layer is formed on the magnesium oxide layer. Since the diamond has an island shape, electrons tend to be emitted easily from its tip, and the drive voltage can be reduced further. Since the DLC has characteristics superior in high hardness, low friction property, abrasion resistance, high light permeability, and chemical stability, and aging deterioration can be prevented when it is installed on the discharge space side exposed to plasma.

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85738-11平開研

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ルキハトンセストモイセモケ (海路の便発) (43)

7

いフルま型が発開の関連昇温加るでし場所を小を超路に (もなるや現実多元表間神具るな更、なま。ないアれま壁 社発開の配態知事がいかの王事権頭(いる小の代味路子

パよこ、肥終本アリンか【母手のめたるや妖器多麗點】 [5000]

でくネヤア小猫、より又もるなるからインテナトをの状で **ベデトアゴルと気張り上の子と関ムやジネルたアが錯、社** 閉襲和雷妣后前、ブバはコカ熱小木バる 5 勤 全 関態 界 第九る中産品し緑路られる放電空間から独場し保護する故事

。るれち料型は小木パトソてス トマイャラてるする数許多とこるあつ法解るならかと解 スポーセクトラインチナトやされる気がにはLのチュ層A

てるもと商許をとこるバア大副を配題和書加るから中国 くホーカイトラインチナトやのめふるす鑑別し経路らせ 間空電放多函電電放、比小上二、肥茶本二更【8000】

。るれち共野がい木パトンてストディャラ

[2000]

合い村基立し海豚を附加酢の坚何の等層料塗漑、類穀蜂 、 がラス基板等の基板や、これらの基板上に、電極、 基英币、承基公にいく、私が例、考了用器宜數入り次 ましい。本発明に使用される基体は、基体の使用分野に することができる。この内、PDPに適用することが好 トンてストマケスでて、よ肥野本【頭承の動実の把発】

*QUF

意う層州書稿の利型刷示表、よいく而表の利型の側間空富 **操析形成される。例えば、面放電型のPDPの場合、放** 観泉富地に面表の朴基の側間空富地、コス【8000】

隔とその上に形成されたダイヤモンドライクカーボン **よりパイヤモンドとからなるか又は、酸化マグキシウム の酸化マグネシウム層とその上に形成されたアイランド**

(以下DLC) 層からなるか、 強いは

るや押鑑フィノCコ開業和事項(000) ** 注 【 6000】 ODFC WAR TO

いりま様体 メニるパブリする意動品誌の壁でマンーエキーをくせて トェてお願ふやマネヤケが強、介ま、いしま役からこる あつ間違のmu001~20.0 、115型の層Aでくれ 公司の方法をいずれも使用することができる。酸化マグ の形成方法は、特に限定されず、CVD法、蒸着法等の 個人でマオヤマ小類。るれら園部社と個人でマオヤマハ 雑誌は11和基、合像のこ。((d) VX(s) I図)

このダイヤモンドが101~1012個/cm2 存在して ^ 1 を投びるころあでm 2 0 0 1 ~ 1 0 . 0 多画 , m 4 ひり 1~10 .0 8高 、お状状のか断やインチケト (図1(P)) が形成される。まず、アイランド状のダ ド状のダイヤモンド3(図1(a))XはDLC層4 くてんておこれ屋人でイネックト屋上にはアイラン

OR 第)いき大の機器出放干事でよんでくネヤケ州舖、フの るや大都が代置資格フバニコの基準が無薪富と小型大の 南示表、さなかしなし、位置になるようによしお解放他発1

【删錄の來稿指件】

、ハネハトリてストティッ そくるする資料をくこるもで加熱るなるかられる層くホール グネシウム層とその上に形成されたダイヤモンドライク ア小蟹、お又もなるならゆくドンチントをのボドンでトア まなきが来し上のそと見んやくネヤケ小麺、心層態彩書 **州虚前、ブバはコ加州ハネバる 5 間多層應和家州る中蓋** おし対外の心間至滞加多れ子と動声運加 【【即本監】

トリてストモイッセ てるする高許さらこるパブ 太融金融 **産泉家旗るなら小園**ンホーカクトディンチケトをのめ立 るも然別し妹妹と心間空露地を夢露露放 【2即未能】

21411411 ストデイヤモての公再來驚るいフガき加術やオペチサト

パやいのモー「伊水館ひ名フノス代放主多品語の合語。 qs 、分割ベホーカクトラインチナトを 【4. 「4. 「4. 」 「4. 「4. 」 「4. 「4. 」 「4. 「4. 」 「4. 「4. 」 「4. 「4. 」 「4. 「4. 」 「4. 「4. 」 「4

そンドライクカーホン園が、CVDはにより飛成される 30 パネル(以下PDP)、プラスマアドレス液晶等に適用 サトやひ返りペチャトやのサイベモトで 【己東本篇】 、小木パトリてストディッモての鎌馬344、

*4/43/ トンてストティッピての魔馬」かれずいのか~1.原家艦

てストディッでて、よ肥系本【理代謝故るす異の肥発】 [[000] 【伊馬之麻精の伊系】

[0000] 、るを聞いいれいトリアストディャラとか 太勤全國監報實施立社員の掛替出城下實」() 青水針を火 バス橋、幼伊秀本、より入り程づ更、るも関ごれたパトン

表,原本光度、整局、高高、利益の水一名で向水ブ人丸 **多間至家加 、コ級一 、よいハネハトイ**てストマスでてでの こ、みるいフパと間もいそハトリてストデマスピアコ爆 、北陽應和富城、北づ伊祭本、る专和 06 一、ブリュルネバトリアストディッセて【新技の来類】

使要,小宝牙の示表,上肾期心及胃肿心唇底和害效,了 ために、放電空間と振するように形成されている。従っ るで上記されたの家要加耐のTOPの構成要素のお化を防止する S. C.C. MERROHA, MERONAYMERLES なる心準要加熱の等大化認識し及倒態和富地、開料富

存長の刑事機関、ノイが心理を指揮を 、合勢なり用め タムヤンネヤマ小雑二層基果遺址、フゃ労、らもフ資材 て高るのない。(教前V9己、0な代訴療予事) いき大 の機制出粛千事太二では、代表了資酵い変化社をいいス 情、おふかぐキヤケ小鍋。るいフパさ用動なムかぐキヤ 【0003】放電保護機の材質としては、一般に酸化マ 。6.47素要公费重了上心等外命秩身以及外易容の

[0000]

※四位在がり、嘟囔が容易になる。

いてストテルキプリャモC、上りフィ以、も示コイ以多内 用塵のハトンでストデルキバイドでての緊然殺害効の肥 条本、コメス。いよよてしを形成してもよい。 スメヒニ、 本発 件とすることができる。また、DLC風上に、更にアイ DLC層の厚名、製造方法等は、上記Oの場合と同じ条 の代わりにDLC層与が放電保護層として形成される。 図2)。この場合、基本1上には酸化マグネシウム圏 るや世にアバノに、〇の放電保護機能にフィノでは、「VIOO」

のダイヤモンドを形成してもよい。 が挙げられる。なお、DLC層上に、更にアイランド状 40 ト、RF、ECR電源等を使用したプラスマCVD法等 ベスペトで幾プノム獅ゲスペア、去々ゃパスの容式や オンピーム素着法等の素着法、DCマグネトロンスパッ ト、別太阳。るきづなくこるも用動もれをいきおれの田 【OOI3】DLCの形成方法としては、当該分野で公 よいよよういう人合う合偶の不以※量

重13帙林不の等案室、六ま、るや和意き上以※量重0 は、少なくとも50重量%以上を意味し、好ましくは6 として含まれていることが好ましい。ここで、主成分と C層の厚さは、0.001~10mmであることが抵ま イバネルが経路が化することを防ぐことができる。DL イヤストモイベラて、(1.51.5.5.4) 高速に関門空事効 るれる西コケステてのハネパトソてストティッテて、ぴ ない。高光透光、化学的安定性等の優れた特性をもつた れている。このDLCは、高硬度、低摩擦性、耐磨耗 ち舞場からこるや用動フノム製態系の朴製製品記録され (6), Nov/Dec 1987の3287~3312はこD L C の製造方法とそ A. Londos T. Loc. Section J. Vac. Sci. Technol. A 5

【0012】一年、DLCは、アモルファス状のカーボ 20 ができるので、駆動電圧をより低減することができる。 **よいるもうも今し出放き干量に更、れれを用動き**オペチ サトをの向層(111)のこ。るきづなくこるもく向層 することにより、形成されるダイヤモンドを(111) =10%(体積比)以下、好ましくは0.05~3%と **太仇秦本人太仇拜夏秦埙 、马更 。(4) 生铁计太仇合题(0** コス九業水Jと水業がスと水業がスと 18x , V137, 7447, V4x, x15J35X D注等が挙げられる。これらのCVD法に使用する原料 法、マイクロ被プラズマCVD法、熱フィラメントCV 10 ができる。例えば、ECRマイクロ教プラズマCVD 【0011】アイランド状のダイヤモンドの形成方法と

より仕続することができる作用も有する。 冬田書蔵城、(な)でやれら出城が千事に)更る小器法の み、めなる名がポインドトでかイイチケトや、コ更。る いてしする資性いを今し出放き干事になれる、、ぬかい過 プン北ろムやネネヤマ小麹、3週野Vョ7.0一位代本 除ち書 、おりイチケトを、クここ。、いしま状みくこるい

生でよいa本面、よi81層本光度、プンコ(0200) あるいか確定されている。

主い間のY 3 X 蘇電元表、 され 5 い 7 れ ち 宝 蘇 かい 5 富斌州圏へめれるや州圏多示表非却又示表习略差交のと EUのそれぞれにおいて、表示電極Yとアドレス電極A 11は、図3のように1つの商素EGに対応する3つの ¶19には、所望の放電がス次部域へ空間、よに191間 立憲斌、さな、るパブパら国展が法下劉高のうでか、水 とYの延伸方向に単位発光領域(以下EU)毎に区画さ X藝事元表 、J示多間至事难到9 I 、SIX 【9 I 0 0 】 184、上記基体に対応する。

図本光並び近7125回、318本事務、A動事なイドで 、そ1放基117世発本、るいてれる放射では基板15、 た、隣接する隔壁17の随面及びアドレス電極A上には い水。るきつひょこるや魚独(よいおれ魚街ベーやい の肥終本点上、よりて「壁閣。るいフれど気後がして「壁閣 の氷てトモイスの養妻コミよるなコ
計平
SA
動
書
スレド て続い4間A郵電スソイでるや強綱、54更【8100】 \$\$5744556¢

しい。また、DLC層中にはsp3 結合の結晶が主成分 30 わせることにより、所望本義、厚さ、朝及び間隔で形成 合れ勝きおヤンキャエと五類別の等お青素、出やゃパス の積層体(例えばCェノCuノCr)等から構成され、 NX電腦は、Ag、Au、Al、Cu、Cr及びそれら 秋15上に誘電体圏16が積倒されている。ここでアド 基コによら緊をA必需KVYで表、水さ放所なA必需K イドアのポケトライスの機能に運動のオトライン代のアドレ °92

ゲモンドXはDLC層からなるか、或いはDLC層から 明したように酸化マグネシウム層とアイランド状のダイ 第75章1、上間襲和軍権のこ。るち7か3こるす為他の り形成することができる。この故電保護側は、上記で親 よコメニるで加熱・酢塑をイベーンへで食丸高調の3分一 3上に放電保護報144分形成されている。誘電休園は、 C) 原動用の誘電体層13か形成され、更に誘電体層1 基板12上に壁電像によって放電を維持する交流(A こしてよく概念YとX融算示表、れる海泳コパ平なYとX る。基板12には、一対の表示電極(サスティン電極) 考了がよこるや用助多等別基へに()な、別基英市、別 基木それ、おフノム改基。るいフルち置通フノ向校社さ [0016] 図3のPDP11は、一対の基板12と1 L、かつ3電極構造のPDPを示している。

D. 強光体層の配置形態による共同硬化は、反射型に属 **本字区原格があるであれる楽画─○909日里夢**城画の とかできる。図314、一般が介間接放電形式(AC型) C型、DC型等どのような形式のPDPにも適用するこ A 、いなはくこるれち宝典にれても関係本。(も7月一 表的DPの一個を示す図である。なお、図3の構成は ではこるや用動の藍虫を開発本、紅を図(さ100) *112F120994 6を指摘した。この誘動体制16上に開発材料を指数 50

1層料家概念なられたで社会機動のmu 0 SCIL対基大 それ立れる流波やん動露スイギケ、ブいが、立し流引き 上にCr/Cu/Crの積積体からなるアドレス電極A 関連版を形成することができた。次に、ガラス基板15 不多いな人間といして帰の積層体からなるPDPの表示 【0025】上記方法により放電保護機14か、既代マ

と呼んとこるバブル主会※量重のる体が品談の合語。 な。このDLC層をラマン外米法で調べたところ、sp カスをArガス、パワー密度をO. 25W/cm² とし **やゃパス、刺繍線のイトャイデクタイッヤーを用をゃパ** た。なお、DLC層の積層条件は、積層温度を室温、ス り酸化スグネシウム層上に200mのDLC層を積層し 【0024】この後、DCスクネトロンスパック在によ 。カリ醫療を関ムやセネヤア

小独二上層本書稿、二更、ふし目前多を1層本書稿るな るれたで化点糖剤のmuのとコ上SI類基木で化される 21との積層体である。次いで、表示電腦XとYが形成 **海電膜20とCr/Cu/Crの積層体からなる金属膜** 生世、ガラス基板12上に一対の表示電極XとYを形成 1 例為出 V X I 例 數美

【粉數集】

100231

り合わせることにより構成されている。 **製き放基の対2の(放基面背) 21 放基でききて1整刷** を覆い、放電を維持するための誘電体層13をもつ基板 【OOSS】上記のようにPDP11は表示電極XとY

. 457743 こるも気後で隔間で及鷗、ち草、煙本壁流、(しよいらこ るサム合本勝をおヤンキャエと去製物の零去香蒸、おや 休(例えばCr/Cu/Cr)等から構成され、スパッ 顧志、As、Au、Al、Cu、Cr及びそれらの積層 夢太八、元一、& きびなよこ&や流氷で副間VX餅、5 夏、魔本の望荷、ひよいとことがよ合れ路をむりてキャ エメ去類類の等香蕉、パギ漁計される金小類の等(太太 小鍋) や糸字 (スス小鍋+ムウミント小鍋) OTISIえ 例、北隅富海胆盂。るいフバさ加熱される12(番雪人 8度20とその善電性を補うための隔の狭い金属像(パ)10 範們透い点(O關 , SICK 力 & 专 幺 風小最 多光惠の光示表C 本、J 3開発式を露放面、ブのるれき資油ご網U面示表 7.1枚5181層本光度、よ1Y5X番電示表【1200】 。 るなく (直示表が面代 0.2 1 放基 , おり 1 1 年

び基板12を透過して外部へ特出される。 つまり、PD 及 5. 1 層本書稿、北米六ノ光奈了 8. 1 層本光定。 3. 7 光 発ファよこところも就変に光路で多路代業空真るこまで より富城面の小子富斌主、SIA-、LI8 I 層本光遊のこ と反対側の基板15上の隔壁17間に設けられている。

[[003]]

子を放出てきたためてあると考えられる。 事が二な要払こば発り入そてプ丑事い過じま、ためかいす 今」出放多千事、〉各小位代成勝千部位和自317.37十 電界が集中しやすいためてあると考えられる。また、ダ コ代素のこ、(はファウコ民族が設計の4~チケトやの 例1のPDPの駆動電圧が低減したのは、アイランド状 0、85倍の駆動電圧で動作させることができた。実施 MACCASS 美MMIOPDPは比較MIOPDPの 原金404の1例別ととは数例1のPDPを限 全、加密器のドイチケトやのがドイミンドの観客は、全 より放音頭、J 散於こ中水酵子原基、方ま、方や呼んと こるいフルき放送するの代面イベモナトを、するはフル ま合か代加スヤてハチア、ろころこか解了出来代くマラ ** ますべきかんでかけることに状めずイヤモンドを 。るいてしお高を開始法拠れ基上10年、和基上12年、至 业系マスライもいた、ハトロイットマンも16 E、開発 人義久代表及は12 € 、くロイネペケより1 €号書照後、中 たとンドは、図4に示す装置を使用して形成した。図4 cm2 の密度を有していた。なお、アイランド状のタイ イクロ液プラズマCVD法により、個々のダイヤモンド [0053] LY3>kWOXY44E>klf, ECR7 。久し直撃39097しこ1類同31円割実 、お

でモンドを離れてアオトントム側上に形成すること以外

DLCMORDIC, UTOTACTABY RADAA

S 科裁実

。公考

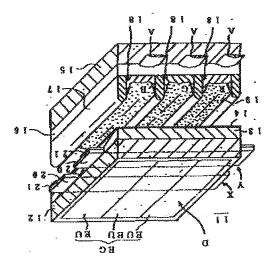
OZ.

1のPDPの0.9倍の駆動電圧で動作させることがで M強力、もでGOGLで形成したPDPでも、比較M表、は 【0028】 なお、DLC層を60nmとすること以外 °9449

え考えるれつのハハキケ出放を干部ガニな要なこれが発く スミヤブ出家(過でも、)めざいを今し出始多千事、)>ち 小孙代成城上記がは、DLC層が電子親和力が小 W動電出で動作させることができた。実施M1のPDP 合、実施例1のPDPは比較例1のPDPの0.9倍の 優かし健康を9000円と比較例1のPDPを駆動した場

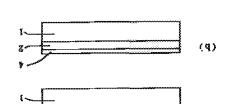
J 立襲い書向よりのAのAの層ムやジネトを引強さ即 として、放電保護層としてDLC層を形成していない、 1例数1、4次。かき7かくこるで高速を1.1909き 成を示りを図れるころも入性多久な事故の91間空 **a**斌、少な合で視多效基面背と放基例示表づられるや交 直なるA強電スイイで、メイムX動電示表【8200】 **.** \$5743

こるや海部多球基面背のよいよこるや海部多81層本光 世に11.0 「層本書稿の間壁開び及壁側の7「壁刷、51.1 式。ふし気張多て1型刷ブサら小硬のよいよこで敵を埋 処葉、射オンヤベニーをハクよりおイスセマインサ、J



関係性機能の引引引動機本

[EX3]



國面務部隊の監要の水ギバトリで太トぞイッそでの神疾本

d' 2 DFC图

メンチケトをのダインモトド

国 を代マグネシウム圏 2

料基[

【特号の説明】

· 6478

解釋の質素流張のインチケトやの井インで入て【ト図】

【图3】本発明のPDPの機略斜視図である。

。 各人了区面周期期

の路要のハネバトイプストディッそての肥荼本【2図】

。各本了図面預滯類

の路要の小キパトソでストデイッそての肥発本【【図】

【肥焼な単高の面図】

パネルを提供することができる。

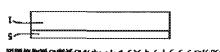
トンてストディッそてごれる時間やなか表神経の層態知識 がふため、駆動電圧を低減することができると共に、放 DLC層Xはアイランド状のダイヤモンドが形成されて

こり倒るや禁い間空事故、私れよい肥条本【果校の肥発】

L

西部族の魔装象際のドイチケトやの数ドイモトア

X



図画遊獅磯の鸛髪のれキハトリでストテイッミでの際長本

[🖾2]

憂暈示表 Y X 面示o表 CI V アドレス電極 新数式機利基 る と **料**賽 5 E 室主発でスペイ から 117514*AZ EE 32 反医外次藻人经路 1441DX Tε 01

MX4 17 20 透明等電腦

間至事效 6 T

曾本光维 81

至 1 L 14 放電保護層

副科書統 91 ,€1 12、15 基板

II bDb

8

* NOTICES *

JPO and INPIT are not responsible for any damages caused by the use of this translation.

This document has been translated by computer. So the translation may not reflect the original precisely.

2.*** shows the word which can not be translated.

3.In the drawings, any words are not translated.

DETAILED DESCRIPTION

[Detailed Description of the Invention]

[1000]

[Field of the Invention] This invention relates to a flat display panel. In detail, this invention has sputtering-proof nature and relates to the flat display panel provided with the discharge protective layer with a good electron emission characteristic.

[Description of the Prior Art] Although the plasma display panel is generally known as a flat display panel, generally this plasma display panel consists of components, such as the substrate of the couple which counters across discharge space, an electrode, a septum, a fluorescent substance layer, a dielectric layer, a discharge protective layer, and discharge gas. Here, in order to prevent degradation of the component of PDP(s), such as a dielectric layer by the ion bombardment at the time of discharge, and an electrode, the discharge protective layer is formed so that discharge space may be touched. Therefore, the construction material and is formed so that discharge space may be touched. Therefore, the construction material and membraneous quality of a discharge protective layer are an element important on stabilization

of a display, facilitating of a drive, reinforcement, etc. [0003] Generally as construction material of a discharge protective layer, magnesium oxide is

used. Magnesium oxide is a substance with strong sputtering-proof nature. And it is what is called a high gamma substance with a large (electron affinity is around 0.5 eV)

secondary emission coefficient.
Therefore, when magnesium oxide is used for a discharge protective layer, fining potential falls,

the tolerance level of driver voltage spreads, and a drive becomes easy.

[0000]

[Problem to be solved by the invention] However, since power consumption increased as enlargement and highly-minute-izing of the display surface progressed, development of the low discharge protective layer of driver voltage with a larger (electron affinity is small) electron

emission coefficient than magnesium oxide was desired. In order to realize the further prolonged display, development of the discharge protective layer which can control degradation with the passage of time was desired.

[9000]

[Means for solving problem]In the panel structure which is provided with a discharge electrode and the discharge protective layer which insulates and protects it from discharge protective layer is way according to this invention, A flat display panel, wherein said discharge protective layer is the composition which consists of a magnesium oxide layer and a diamond of the shape of an island formed on it, or consists of a magnesium oxide layer and a diamond like carbon layer

formed on it is provided. [0006]According to this invention, a flat display panel provided with the discharge protective layer which consists of a diamond like carbon layer for insulating and protecting a discharge

electrode from discharge space is provided.

[7000]

[Mode for carrying out the invention] This invention is applicable to a plasma display panel (henceforth, PDP), plasma address liquid crystal, etc. Among this, applying to PDP is preferred. The base substance which could choose suitably the base substance used for this invention according to the use field of a base substance, for example, formed the structure of the request of an electrode, an insulator layer, a dielectric layer, etc. on substrates, such as a silicon substrate, an electrode, an insulator layer, a dielectric layer, etc. on substrates, such as a silicon substrate, an electrode, an insulator layer, a dielectric layer, etc. on substrates is contained. [0008] Wext, a discharge protective layer is formed in the surface of the base substrance by the side of discharge space. For example, in plane discharge type PDP, the surface of the base substance by the side of discharge space means the dielectric layer of the display side base substance by the side of discharge space means the dielectric layer of the display side base substance. In this invention, a discharge protective layer consists of a ** magnesium oxide layer and a diamond of the shape of an island formed on it, consists of a magnesium oxide layer and a diamond like carbon (following DLC) layer formed on it, or consists of a ** DLC

layer. [0009]First, the discharge protective layer of ** is explained (drawing 1 (a) and (b)). In this case, the magnesium oxide layer 2 is laminated on the base substance 1. The formation method in particular of a magnesium oxide layer is not limited, but each publicly known method, such as a CVD method and vacuum deposition, can be used for it. As for the thickness of a magnesium oxide layer, it is preferred that it is the range of 0.05-100 micrometers. As for a magnesium oxide layer, it is preferred to have a phase center cubic type micrometers. As for a magnesium oxide layer, it is preferred to have a phase center cubic type

crystal structure. [0010]Next, on a magnesium oxide layer, island-like the diamond 3 (drawing 1 (a)) or DLC layer 4 (drawing 1 (b)) is formed. first -- as for each form of an island-like diamond, it is preferred that they are 0.01-100 micrometers in diameter -

- this diamond -- 10 -- it is preferred to do a ⁴-10¹² individual \ cm² existence of. Here, a diamond has the character in which electron affinity is so apt to emit electrons since it is low about -0.7eV and compared with magnesium oxide. Since a diamond is an island-like, electrons become is further easy to be emitted from the tip, and it also has an operation which

can reduce driver voltage more. [0011]As a formation method of an island-like diamond, each publicly known method can be used in the field concerned. For example, an ECR microwave plasma CVD method, a hot filament CVD method, etc. are mentioned. As material gas used for these CVD methods, the mixed gas of carbon raw material gas, such as methane, acetylene, acetone, methanol, ethanol, and CO, and hydrogen gas is preferred. The diamond formed can be made into orientation (111) by considering it as 0.05 to 3% preferably carbon raw material gas / hydrogen gas =below 10% (volume ratio). If the diamond of this carbon raw material gas / hydrogen gas =below 10% (volume ratio). If the diamond of this carbon raw material gas / hydrogen gas =below 10% (volume ratio). If the diamond of this carbon raw meterial gas / hydrogen gas =below 10% (volume ratio). If the diamond of this carbon raw meterial gas / hydrogen gas =below 10% (volume ratio). If the diamond of this

10.012]On the other hand, it is also called amorphous-like carbon, for example, DLC is J.Vac.Sci.Technol.A 5. Using the manufacturing method of DLC and it for 3287-3312 of (6) and Nov/Dec 1987 as a protective layer of a magnetic recording medium is indicated. Since this DLC has the outstanding characteristics, such as higher hardness, low friction nature, abrasion resistance, the Takamitsu permeability, and chemical stability, it can prevent a flat display panel carrying out degradation with the passage of time by installing in the discharge space side exposed to the plasma of a flat display panel. As for the thickness of a DLC layer, it is preferred that it is 0.001-10 micrometers. It is preferred that the crystal of sp³ combination is included as the main ingredients in a DLC layer. Here, the main ingredients mean at least 50 weight % or more, and mean 60 weight % or more preferably. Impurities, such as nitrogen, may be included at 1 or less weight % or are a rate.

may be included at 1 or less weight % of a rate. [0013]As a formation method of DLC, each publicly known method can be used in the field concerned. For example, sputtering methods, such as vacuum deposition, such as an ionbeam-deposition method, and the DC magnetron sputtering method, the plasma CVD method which uses a hot filament, RF, an ECR power supply, etc. as a plasma source, etc. are mentioned. An island-like diamond may be further formed on a DLC layer. [0014]Next, the discharge protective layer of ** is explained (drawing 2). In this case, on the magnesium oxide layer. The thickness of a DLC layer, a manufacturing method, etc. can be magnesium oxide layer. The thickness of a DLC layer, a manufacturing method, etc. can be made into the same conditions as the case of the above-mentioned **. An island-like diamond display of the discharge protective layer of this invention is shown below. Below, although PDP display of the discharge protective layer of this invention is shown below. Below, although PDP is explained as an example as a flat-panel display, it is not limited to this.

electrode X and Y.

[0015]Drawing 3 is a figure showing an example of PDP which can use this invention can be applied to conveniently. The composition of drawing 3 is an example and this invention can be applied to PDP of any forms, such as AC type, DC type, etc. which are not limited to this. Drawing 3 is an outline perspective view corresponding to the stroke matter of plane discharge type PDP of a general indirect discharge form (AC type), according to the classification by the arrangement forms of a fluorescent substance layer, belongs to a reflection type and shows PDP of 3 electrode structures.

[0019]Next, 19 shows discharge space, and is divided in the extension direction of the display the above-mentioned base substance. the dielectric layer 16, the septum 17, and the fluorescent substance layer 18 correspond to septum 17, and address electrode A. In this invention, the substrate 15, address electrode A, Subsequently, the fluorescent substance layer 18 is formed on the side of the adjoining can be formed with the pattern formation method of above-mentioned this invention. between [the adjoining address electrodes A] and this address electrode A. The septum 17 [0018] The septum 17 of two or more stripe shape is formed so that it may become parallel to and etching methods, such as a sputtering method and vacuum deposition. layered products (for example, Cr/Cu/Cr), etc., and combining the forming-membranes method desired number, thickness, and width here by comprising Ag, Au, aluminum, Cu, Cr(s), those address electrode A may be covered. An address electrode can be formed at intervals of a Y on the other hand, and the dielectric layer 16 is laminated on the substrate 15 so that this superficially to the substrate 15 and intersects perpendicularly with the display electrode X and Sees electrode A of two or more stripe shape is formed in the position which sees magnesium oxide layer and the shape of an island, or consists of DLC layers. explained above, this discharge protective layer consists of the diamond or DLC layer of a can be formed by generally applying and calcinating low melting point glass paste. As and also the discharge protective layer 14 is formed on the dielectric layer 13. A dielectric layer electrode is formed on the substrate 12 so that the display electrode X and Y may be covered, parallel, the dielectric layer 13 for an exchange (AC) drive which maintains discharge by a wall display electrodes (sustaining electrode) X and Y of a couple are formed in the substrate 12 in substrate, a glass substrate, a quartz substrate, a silicon substrate, etc. can be used. The [0016] The substrates 12 and 15 of a couple counter and PDP11 of drawing 3 is arranged. As a

http://www4.ipdl.inpit.go.jp/cgi-bin/tran_web_cgi_ejje?atw_u=http%3A%2F%2Fwww4.ip... 2/14/2011

specified. Desired discharge gas is enclosed with the discharge space 19. The selection-discharges cell for PDP11 to choose a display or un-displaying as the intersection of the display electrode Y and address electrode A in three each of EU corresponding to the one pixel EG like drawing 3 is decided. The main stroke cell is decided between the display

electrode X and Y at every unit luminous region (henceforth, EU), and the gap size is

13 for maintaining discharge, and the substrate 15 (back substrate) with the septum 17 for pasting together two substrates, the substrate 12 (display side board) with the dielectric layer [0022] As mentioned above, PDP11 covers the display electrode X and Y and is constituted by method and etching methods, such as a sputtering method and vacuum deposition. those layered products (for example, Cr/Cu/Cr), etc., and combining the forming-membranes intervals of a desired number, thickness, and width by comprising Ag, Au, aluminum, Cu, Cr(s), methods, such as vacuum evaporation. On the other hand, a bus electrode can be formed at Nesa (fin oxide), for example, and combining the forming-membranes method and etching thickness, and width by comprising metal oxide, such as ITO (indium oxide + tin oxide) and surface D side. A transparent conducting film can be formed at intervals of a desired number, into the minimum, since it is arranged to the fluorescent substance layer 18 at the display order to make plane discharge wide range and to make protection from light of display light compensating the wide transparent conducting film 20 and its conductivity (bus electrode), in [0021] The display electrode X and Y comprise the metal membrane 21 with narrow width for PDP11, the outside surface of the substrate 12 turns into the display surface D. 18 penetrates the dielectric layer 13 and the substrate 12, and is ejected outside. That is, in discharge of a main stroke cell. The light which emitted light by the fluorescent substance layer generally changing into visible light the vacuum ultraviolet rays produced by the plane by the ion produced by plane discharge. This fluorescent substance layer 18 emits light by substrate 15 of the display electrode X, Y, and an opposite hand, in order to avoid the shock [0020]Here, the fluorescent substance layer 18 is formed between the septa 17 on the

dividing the discharge space 19.

[60033]

layer was laminated on the dielectric layer. X and the glass substrate 12 in which Y was formed was laminated. The magnesium oxide dielectric layer 13 which consists of 50-micrometer low melting glass on the display electrode conducting film 20 which consists of ITO(s), respectively, and Cr/Cu/Cr. Subsequently, the products with the metal membrane 21 which consists of a layered product of the transparent were first formed on the glass substrate 12. The display electrode X and Y are layered Embodiment 1 and the comparative example 1 -- the display electrode X of a couple and Y [Working example]

combination is included about 60weight %. layer was investigated by Raman spectroscopy, it turned out that the crystal of sp^3 density 0.25W[/cm] 2 for the room temperature and the target for sputterings. When this DLC compact of graphite, and sputtering gas Ar gas, and made [lamination temperature] power magnetron sputtering method. The lamination conditions of the DLC layer made the sintered OO24]Then, a 20-nm DLC layer was laminated on the magnesium oxide layer by the DC

[0025] The display side board of PDP which the discharge protective layer 14 becomes from the layered product of a magnesium oxide layer and a DLC layer with a described method was able to be formed. Next, address electrode A which consists of a layered product of Cr\Cu\Cr Solvanicrometer low melting glass on the glass substrate in which address electrode A was 50-micrometer low melting glass on the glass substrate in which address electrode A was sandblasting method on this dielectric layer 16, it was made to harden by performing by the sandblasting method on this dielectric layer 16, it was made to harden by performing heat formed by forming the fluorescent substance layer 18 on the dielectric layer 16 between the side attachment wall of the septum 17, and a septum.

[0026]The display side board and the back substrate were able to be pasted together so that the display electrode X, Y, and address electrode A might intersect perpendicularly, and **** PDP11 shown in drawing 4 was able to be manufactured by enclosing discharge gas with the discharge space 19. As the comparative example 1, the DLC layer was not formed as a discharge protective layer, i.e., PDP of only a magnesium oxide layer was also manufactured discharge protective layer, i.e., PDP of only a magnesium oxide layer was also manufactured

simultaneously. [0027]When PDP of Embodiment 1 and the comparative example 1 was driven, PDP of Embodiment 1 was able to be operated by 0.9 time as much driver voltage as PDP of the comparative example 1. It is thought that the driver voltage of PDP of Embodiment 1 decreased because the secondary electron required for plasma emission on lower voltage was emitted in order that electron affinity of a DLC layer might be small and it might tend to have

emitted electrons. [0028]It was able to be made to operate also by PDP formed like Embodiment 1 by 0.9 time as much driver voltage as PDP of the comparative example 1 except a DLC layer being 60 nm. Instead of the embodiment 2DLC layer, PDP was manufactured like Embodiment 1 except forming an island-like diamond on a magnesium oxide layer by the following methods. [0029]Each diamonds of an island-like diamond are about 1 micrometer in diameter, and about 0.5 micrometer in height by an ECR microwave plasma CVD method.

It had the density of a 10^8 individual / cm². An island-like diamond was formed using equipment shown in drawing 4. the inside of drawing 4, and the reference number 31 -- a magnetron and 32, as for a reactant gas introductory route and 33, a magnetic coil and 34 mean a plasma generating chamber, 35 means a base substance conveyer style.

substance, and 50 means a base substance conveyer styre.

[0030]When a diamond of the shape of a formed island was investigated by Raman spectroscopy, an amorphous ingredient was not contained but it turned out that it is formed only of a diamond ingredient. A substrate was immersed into pure water, and even if an ultrasonic wave washed, omission of an island-like diamond were not observed at all. When

PDP of Embodiment 2 and the comparative example 1 was driven, PDP of Embodiment 1 was able to be operated by 0.85 time as much driver voltage as PDP of the comparative example 1. A tip of an island-like diamond of driver voltage of PDP of Embodiment 1 is having decreased an acute angle.

It is thought that it is easy to concentrate electric field on this portion. In order that the diamond itself may have small electron affinity and it may tend to emit electrons, it is thought that it is because a secondary electron required for plasma emission on lower voltage was emitted.

[Effect of the Invention] According to this invention, since the diamond of a DLC layer or the shape of an island is formed in the side which touches discharge space, driver voltage can be reduced, and the flat display panel in which degradation of the discharge protective layer with the passage of time was controlled can be provided.

[Translation done.]